



Joffre Reports "Undeniable Victory;" Germans Demoralized; May Be Cut Off; Crown Prince's Army in Grave Danger

RUSSIA MAY MARCH ARMY TO VIENNA

Indications That Austria's
Capital Will Be Her
Next Objective.

MOVE TO FOLLOW GALICIAN VICTORY

Dual Monarchy's Outlo. k
on the Frontier Declared
To Be Desperate.

GERMANY UNABLE TO GIVE MORE AID

May Withdraw Troop: Already
Sent to Galicia Because of
Danger in the West.

Rome, Sept. 13.—Statements coming from Russian official sources indicate that on completion of the operations around Przemyśl and Cracow, Galicia, the Russian forces will march directly toward Vienna.

News from the Austrian frontier describes even in darker colors the situation of the Austrian army, especially in Germany has notified her ally that she is unable to send any more reinforcements into Galicia, owing to the general conditions on the western front. It is even asserted that the German contingents which reached Grodek to help the Austrians may be recalled to Germany, as the latter wishes to centre all her efforts against the Allies.

Rotterdam, Sept. 13.—A dispatch received from Vienna by the Wolff Bureau, the German news gathering agency in Berlin, says:

"The General Staff has announced that to-day, after five days' hard fighting, the Austrians drove back the Russians near Grodek, west of Lemberg. "A large force of Russians is threatening the Austrians near Rawruska. In addition, new Russian forces operating against General Dankl threatened to break the line of communication between General Dankl and the force near Grodek. Dealing with the enemy numerically superior, the Austrians were obliged to fall back and concentrate on more favorable ground."

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—Russian strategy in this campaign is destined to take as a masterpiece in military history, for, while announcements were being made in Vienna of Austrian victories in the region south of Lublin and Chelm, the centre of the Austrian army was being lured on to its fate.

The withdrawal of the Russians, it could now appear, was deliberate. It was continued until the invaders were within cannon shot of the indispensable railway line joining Lublin and Chelm. Meanwhile, Russia was preparing an irresistible avalanche on her wings. Having duly assembled her forces she struck a terrible blow, severing communication between the Austrian armies operating, respectively, around Krausnik and Tomaszoff.

The capture of Lemberg had enabled General Ruzsky to turn on the rear of the Austrian position at Tomaszoff, which, thus assailed on two sides, was abandoned on Thursday.

Simultaneously the onslaught of the Russian right drove the Austrian left in headlong flight across the San. What proportion of the Austrian force was lost in the marshy tract on the east bank of this river is not known.

Summing up the latest official reports, it appears that the left and center of the enemy were totally routed, while the right on the Hwaruskach line is still maintaining a desperate resistance, in the hope of covering its retreat and preventing a disaster from developing into annihilation.

In East Prussia, where most of 300,000 German reinforcements have been hurried, it will require all the Kaiser's attention to hold Koenigsberg, which, in its way, is even more important than the Hohenzollern dynasty city where the ruling member of the house of Hohenzollern receives "by divine right" the crown of Prussia.

A cable message received in this city yesterday by Colonel Nicolaï Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian Embassy, from the Russian General Staff in Petrograd, read as follows:

"The operations in the region of Krausnik and Tomaszoff have ended in our complete victory over the North-eastern Austrian army, which have been driven beyond the River San. Great successes have also been attained in the fighting west of Lemberg, between Russia and the Russian Dienerst."

"EXCITABLE" FRENCH ARE CALM IN VICTORY

Paris, Sept. 13.—It is now being said that the war seems destined to refute the popular judgment of French character.

The people have always been expected to exhibit excitement and impulsiveness on momentous occasions, but they accepted the victory in the battle of Marne with the same calm self-possession as that with which they faced the possibility of defeat and the rigors of a siege.

It is true that their countenances were less grave to-day, but there was a total lack of jubilation.

RUSSIA BELIEVES AUSTRIA CRUSHED

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—Three Japanese officers who are going to the front to-morrow were received to-day by M. Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War, who told them the Lublin defeats had so disorganized the Austrians that Russia could not afford to neglect them and turn all her enormous forces against Germany alone.

The Germans are trying their utmost to recover their balance in East Prussia, where the Russians remain in a strong position.

BIG GERMAN FLEET OUT ON A CRUISE

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Rauma, Finland, says that according to statements made by pilots and fishermen a German fleet has been cruising for the last two days in the waters south of the Aland Islands. The fleet includes seven dreadnoughts and cruisers of the Friesland class, two big cruisers, four torpedo boats of the first class, and a lot of coal and repair vessels. Aboard the cruiser Blücher the flag of Chief Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia was hoisted.

PRUSSIANS AND BAVARIANS FIGHT

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Ostend says that the Prussian and Bavarian soldiers are quarrelling and that a serious collision has taken place near their barracks at Etterbeek, a suburb of Brussels, in which ten lives were lost.

AUSTRIA TO CALL YOUTH'S TO ARMS

London, Sept. 13.—Members of the Austrian Landsturm born in 1894 are to be called to the colors, according to unofficial news from Vienna quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Later, the dispatch states, the Landsturm classes of 1892 and 1893, if fit for active service, will be sent to the front.

AUSTRALIANS IN 18-HOUR FIGHT

London, Sept. 13.—The official bureau announced to-night that the Admiralty had received further advice from Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, in command of the Australian fleet, giving further details of the operations of the Australian Naval Reserve forces at Herbertshohe, New Britain.

After fighting eighteen hours over six miles of bush, the Australians captured the wireless telegraph station at 1 o'clock on the morning of September 12. The tower and station were damaged by the enemy, says the admiral, and will be out of action for some time.

The German casualties are not definitely known, but include between twenty and thirty killed. The German commander and other officers were taken prisoners, as well as fifty-six native police.

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—Japanese officers have declared to a Russian official that the whole of Japan is in favor of an alliance with Russia.

Travelers returning from Constantinople and Sofia bring the report that there is a famine in the Turkish capital.

Reports reaching here say that Berlin is trying to give little importance to the German retreat.

Political circles in Vienna are much depressed because of the inability of the German army to give further assistance to Austria.

MANY PRISONERS
TO BE EXCHANGED

London, Sept. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoin their respective armies.

FRANCE TO MAKE KAISER PAY A BILLION

Wants Return of 1870 Indemnity, with Surrender of Alsace-Lorraine.

BRITAIN AIMS AT GERMAN FLEET'S END

Plans Prussianism Shall
Never Menace World's
Peace Again.

BIG RECOMPENSE, TOO, FOR BELGIUM

London Sure Invaders Across
Channel Will Be Rolled
Back This Week.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 13.—France is expected here to demand, not only the relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine, when the time comes for Germany to settle with the Allies, but also the return of the billion dollar indemnity of 1870.

As a matter of fact, however, London is not talking much of peace, and rumors from America of some suggestions from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, arouse little comment. The reason is that the demands to be made on Germany are so vast, apparently, that it is held here she will have to be brought absolutely to her knees before it will be any use to formulate them.

An instance of this is the billion dollar indemnity which the French are believed to be hoping to get back. Another, if the British have their way, is the dismantlement of the German fleet. Then there is the indemnity for Belgium which, it is said, will be enormous.

Conversation with high officials here indicate that adequate recompense to the Belgians is one of the foremost things in England's mind, together with the destruction of Prussianism in all its pernicious forms, making it impossible for the Kaiser ever again to disturb the world's peace.

Last week's splendid achievements in France, accompanied by Russian progress in the eastern theatre of war have aroused great joy and high hopes in the ability of the Allies to roll the Prussians back to Germany during the forthcoming week.

The situation is made keener because success came almost unexpectedly. Last Sunday was pretty blue for the Allies, as there was then no definite evidence of impending success such as is now achieved. There is little outward demonstration, however, and England is endeavoring to restrain itself and not allow hopes to run too high.

Recollection of the manner in which the Germans swept the Allies back through Belgium and Northern France before the tide turned is too clear to give unbounded confidence, and the nation is only hoping that the tide will not turn again.

One of the most interesting phases of the situation is Russia's future. In event of the Allies being victorious, Russia becomes one of the most powerful nations in all the world. Some observers fear her power, but others believe that, with Slavism united, Russia will become liberalized. Russia has already officially promised Jewish reforms, and shows every tendency to give fairer treatment to the Jews, to many of whom have been given commissions in the army. Thus, for the first time in Russian history, Jews command Russian.

With this better treatment of the Jews, one of the outcomes of the war may be an adjustment of the difficulties between America and Russia, as Russia, if she decides upon Jewish reforms, would yield to American demands regarding passports of American Jews, the refusal of which caused the abrogation of the commercial treaty during the Taft administration. London Jewish leaders appear to be well satisfied with the prospects of improvement for the Jews of Russia. Jewish journals express great pleasure over Jews becoming officers of the army.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The knowledge that Emperor William has been considering a message from the United States Government inquiring if Germany was desirous of discussing peace measures set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert to-day for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents.

Diplomatists and officials discussed the details of the peace movement under way, as they were published to-day, and there was a noticeable absence of the indifference with which talk of peace was regarded several days ago. This was due, it was believed, largely to the apparent turn in the tide of battle in France and the

ITALIAN TROOPS LAND IN ALBANIA

Paris, Sept. 13.—Troops of the Italian army are being disembarked in Albania, especially at Valona, according to a dispatch from Trieste to the "Echo de Paris."

Recent advices from Valona said that Kiamil Elbassan, at the head of 4,000 men, had threatened to sack the town.

SPAIN TO BE NEUTRAL UNTIL END OF WAR

Paris, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Times Agency from Madrid says that Eduardo Dato, the Spanish Prime Minister, made the following statement to-day:

"Spain has contracted no engagement, and will remain neutral until the end of the war."

The correspondent says that statement was made in reply to reports in foreign newspapers concerning Spain's position, which had led to the belief that Spain intended to intervene in Germany's favor in case of necessity.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY IN PERIL

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Bordeaux, Sept. 13.—Great interest attaches in the plight of the army of the Crown Prince, which is tangled in the wooded region of the Argonne, and everybody is asking what it will elect to do.

A retreat northward is impossible because there is no road, and if it goes eastward it must risk being fallen upon by columns from Verdun and Toul.

The French are pressing this army very hard, and it will require skilful generalship to extricate it.

Another absorbing question is whether the Germans can re-form their flying forces and make a stand. If they can they will most likely attempt to intrench themselves along the front. Peronne-St. Quentin-Mezières. It is possible that the troops holding the lines of communication are digging trenches in feverish haste and are otherwise preparing their position now.

GERMANS BURNING WAY TO AERSCHOT

London, pt. 14.—The capture of Aerschot, says an Antwerp dispatch to "The Daily News," seems to have enabled the Germans, who are hurrying up reinforcements to recapture it and are burning everything on their way.

Aerschot has been evacuated again by the Belgians, who have taken the residents of the town with them, as well as the residents of the surrounding villages. An engagement is still in progress on a line fronting along Aerschot, Louvain and Vilvorde.

BELGIANS REPORTED BACK IN BRUSSELS

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to "The London Star," dated at Folkestone, says:

"On the arrival here to-night of the boat from Flushing, passengers stated that a rumor was current at Flushing that Brussels had been recaptured by an Anglo-Belgian army of 75,000 men. The Germans had already evacuated the capital."

WILSON AWAITING MEDIATION CHANCE

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Wilson has received assurances that there is nothing in the European situation requiring his immediate attention.

Officials in Washington are keeping him in close touch with all that transpires. He is watching keenly for any evidences of a desire for peace among the European nations, and is ready to step in immediately the psychological moment appears to have arrived.

No definite progress toward mediation has yet been made.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT IN BERLIN, WHERE NEWS HAS BEEN SHUT OFF

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rotterdam, Sept. 13.—Dispatches from Berlin indicate that the city is becoming very anxious about happenings on the western frontier. News is not now published so freely by the government, and, although outwardly there is calm, a feeling of great anxiety exists among the general public. This sudden restriction of news when the public knows that a decisive battle has been fought both east and west is causing suspicion.

Very long lists of officers killed appear in the papers nightly. In some cases well known families have been wiped out.

A military writer in Berlin, commenting on the situation in the western theatre of war and the retirement of General von Buelow, says:

"It is necessary to remind the public that the road to the goal is still long and that we are merely at the beginning of making sacrifices and undergoing suffering."

"There is danger that this fact is not kept before the eyes constantly enough, but our victories of 1870 came easy. How much of a danger this is can be seen by the recent complaint that, so far, no whole army of the enemy has been forced to surrender."

Geneva, Sept. 13.—News of the German retreat has passed through Switzerland to the north, despite every precaution, and has caused profound depression in Germany, after so many announced victories.

According to advices received here, crowds have gathered in the streets in various German towns, shouting: "Tell us the truth!" "Give us the news!"

Newspaper offices at Munich have been closed, as disorders are feared. It is also reported that the news of the steady retirement of the Germans in France has trickled into Berlin and benumbed the people.

Along the Swiss-German frontier the full extent of the German retreat is known. The people are crying: "If the French have beaten us, what will the Russians do?"

FIGHTING AGAIN IN UPPER ALSACE

French and Germans Have Fierce Engagement That Includes Frequent Bayonet Charges—Kaiser's Troops Occupy Gebweiler Valley—2 Cavalry Squadrons Cut Up.

London, Sept. 13.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says it is reported from Basle that 90,000 men were engaged yesterday in a fierce battle between Tann and Sennheim. The Germans occupied the Gebweiler Valley at the foot of the French Vosges.

Both sides repeatedly charged with bayonets. The Germans received reinforcements by armored trains. They are reported to be bringing hundreds of wounded to Basle.

Another message, also from Rome, says:

"A dispatch from Basle, Switzerland states that between Blotheim and Sierens (2), Alsace, French cavalry, supported by artillery, has annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry. All the horses of the invaders were killed. The number of German troopers killed was very large."

Thann and Sennheim are in Upper Alsace, the former twenty-two miles southwest of Colmar and the latter eight miles northwest of Muelhausen. Blotheim is a few miles northwest of Basle.

Germans Evacuating Amiens Are Believed To Be Cut Off

Paris, Sept. 13.—A foreign officer, who visited the scene of Saturday's fighting, when the allied army was pursuing the fleeing left wing of the Germans at Berzy, just south of Soissons, describes a terrible scene of carnage. The fields and woods were thickly strewn with dead; several thousands had fallen in that district. The Germans fought a stern rear guard action, keeping the Allies at a respectful distance.

Sounds of heavy firing could be heard from the German centre, where it was assumed they had left one or two army corps to cover their retreat at any cost. They left all the wounded where they fell to become prisoners of the Allies. Much war material lay about in confusion and a hundred houses in the neighborhood were wrecked, the furniture lying in broken heaps. In the shelter of the walls numbers of wounded were propped up awaiting the arrival of ambulances.

Military authorities consider it probable that the German force which evacuated Amiens returned too late to join the main body and are probably cut off.

German Forces Leave Region of Nancy After Big Losses

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Dijon, Sept. 13.—Germany has evacuated the region of Nancy, which for ten days resisted splendidly and repulsed victoriously all German attacks. The attack made Monday, September 7, was superintended by the German Emperor in person. Lunéville, which had been occupied by the Germans, was retaken Friday by the French army.

The Germans have lost heavily—at Nancy 20,000 men and at Lunéville 11,000. The bombardment of Nancy by the Germans on the night of September 9-10 caused only damage without loss of life, and was followed by the retreat of the German army.

The Belfort district also is free of invaders and will be reoccupied to-day by the French army, which holds, as heretofore, Thann and the outskirts of Altkirch.

GEN. VON KLUCK'S LINE OF COMMUNICATION IN PERIL

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 14.—The military expert of "The Daily News" writes:

"What the Germans now intend doing or what they may be compelled to do is uncertain. If the Allies can continue the offensive without stopping to rest the Kaiser's troops are in a perilous position, from which he may find it difficult to extricate them."

"The rapid advance of the left wing of the Allies is a serious menace to General von Kluck's communications through Belgium, and if he has to open up a fresh line of communication through the Ardennes and Luxembourg this must cause so great a congestion with regard to transport as to throw the whole German army into inextricable confusion. Exit across the eastern frontier is barred by the fortresses at Verdun and Toul, and so far no way has been made by either the Imperial Crown Prince or the Crown Prince of Bavaria to subdue these really formidable places d'armes."

"Much will depend on the pursuing power of the allied armies, and something also on the movements of the German reinforcing armies, said to be 60,000 strong, and reported to be making forced marches from the Belgian frontier."

ALLIES PURSUE FOE, WHOSE RIGHT IS NOW EAST OF SOISSONS

Germans, in Precipitate Retreat, Approach Rheims—Their Centre Holds South of Argonne—Amiens Evacuated.

FRENCH CROSS THE RIVER AISNE

Gain Sixty-two Miles in Six Days—One of Invaders' Lines of Communication Reported Cut—Crown Prince's Army Said To Be South of Verdun.

Paris, Sept. 13.—An official statement issued to-day says:

"First—On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims."

"Second—At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi, still holds the south end of the Forest of Argonne."

"On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Meurthe are beating a retreat beyond Saint-Die and Lunéville. We have reoccupied Draon, Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson."

General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, to-day received the following message from General Joffre, commander in chief of the French army:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left and at our centre, in turn, the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and from the Sermaize-les-Bains (in the Province of Marne, seventeen miles east of Vitry-le-Francois)."

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence."

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to my call. All merit well from the fatherland."

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

In making the above public General Gallieni added this note:

"The Military Governor of Paris is happy to bring this telegram to the knowledge of the troops under his command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it had in the operations."

"He felicitates also the troops of the entrenched camps upon the efforts which they had made during this period and which efforts should be continued without relaxation."

(Signed) "GALLIENI."

PAU'S NEW ARMY TURNED TIDE.

It is understood that the fact which has brought about the changes in the fortunes of war is the new army which General Pau quietly and quickly formed at Versailles, composed of some of the best troops from the eastern frontier and a fine body of cavalry. This army marched through Paris northward and then turned north-east. Its effect was felt at once.

The following official statement was issued to-night:

"No report has been received to-night from general headquarters. The statements published yesterday and this afternoon have depicted with what vigor our troops are pursuing the Germans in their retreat."

"All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front, and that contact with the enemy is being maintained."

"On our left wing we have crossed the River Aisne."

GERMANS ADMIT RETREAT.

A Havas dispatch from Bordeaux gives the following communication, signed by General von Stein and officially issued at Berlin:

"The news is received from headquarters that the army situated east of Paris, and which had advanced across the Marne, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy proceeding from Paris between Meaux and Montmirail."

"The news is received from the army commanded by the Crown Prince that the forts south of Verdun have been bombarded since Wednesday by heavy artillery."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 13.—"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Bordeaux telegraphed the following this evening:

"I now learn that the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut and that they cannot make use of the line to the east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the Allies on the centre and right."

"They must, therefore, try the line through the Meuse Valley and Luxembourg."

"Following the great victory of the battle of the Marne, the



—follow
the foot-
print.